

many are unusually juicy. It is not possible for me to say how recently these sorts may have been introduced into Japan from China. A list of the varieties follows." (*Fairchild.*)

9217.

Hanbei.

9219.

Kintoki.

9218.

Nasehi maru.

9220.

*Mizumito.***9221. AMYGDALUS PERSICA.****Nectarine.**

From Yokohama, Japan. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 1022, August, 1902), January 6, 1903.

Chosen or Korean nectarine. "A freestone variety, with smooth, almost greasy skin, which is sold everywhere in the markets in July in Japan. It is a juicy, white-fleshed sort, bitter near the stone, but with a decided and agreeable peach flavor." (*Fairchild.*)

9222 and 9223. PRUNUS TRIFLORA.**Japanese plum.**

From Yokohama, Japan. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 1019, August, 1902), January 6, 1903.

(These two varieties were incorrectly labeled "L. & F., No. 1017," and packed with that lot.) (See Nos. 9202 to 9210.)

9222.

Kowase.

9223.

*Yome momo.***9224. ARALIA CORDATA.****Udo.**

From Yokohama, Japan. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 1016, August, 1902), January 6, 1903.

Moyashi udo. A new salad plant of great promise. (See No. 9168.)

9225. VICIA GEMELLA.

From Yokohama, Japan. Secured by Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (not numbered) through the Yokohama Nursery Company. Received February 28, 1903.

9226. LAGENARIA sp.**Gourd.**

From Yokohama, Japan. Presented by the Yokohama Nursery Company. Packed with seeds secured by Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild. Received February 28, 1903.

Kanpio gourd.

9227. PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA.**Kudzu.**

From Yokohama, Japan. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 1023, August, 1902), February 28, 1903.

Kudzu. "This broad-leaved, perennial, leguminous climber is well known in America, being often seen in private gardens where it is used as an arbor plant or to produce tropical effects by allowing it to grow over the tops of bushes or low-growing trees. For this purpose alone it is a valuable plant. In Japan the fleshy roots are used for starch making and the foliage is cut and fed to cattle for fodder. Whole hillsides are sometimes covered with this plant in Japan, where it grows wild, and in these regions its foliage is utilized for fodder purposes and a fine quality of starch is made from its roots. It should be tested as a fodder-producing plant in waste places. The seed should be sown in a seed bed and the young plants set out in rich soil. I am told it does not withstand much drought." (*Fairchild.*)